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Egyptian President Mubarak Visits DPRK; General Agreement Signed

Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak's visit to the DPRK successfully ended with the publication of a general agreement on economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation between Korea and Egypt.

Mr. Mohamed Hosni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, arrived in Pyongyang on April 4 to pay an official state visit to the DPRK upon the invitation of President Kim Il Sung.

He was greeted by the DPRK President at the airport on his arrival from a four-day visit to China.

The Korean leader, in a banquet he arranged in honor of the Egyptian President on the evening of April 4 said that the Korean people have stood firm by the Egyptian and all other Arab peoples whenever the imperialists and Israeli Zionists unleashed a war of aggression in the Middle East. (See Page 2)

"At the time of the October 1973 war, airmen of our country fought shoulder to shoulder with the Egyptian brothers on the same front, said the President."

Noting that the Middle East is one of the most dangerous regions where a new global war may break out, the DPRK President said:

"To ensure peace in the Middle East and achieve a fair settlement of the Middle-East question, the Israeli aggressors must first get out of Lebanon and all other Arab lands which they have illegally occupied, and the Palestinian people must exercise their legitimate national rights including the right to found an independent state."

"If all Arab peoples struggle in firm unity, they will surely be able to defeat Israeli Zionists, defend their national dignity and territorial integrity and win the Palestinian people's cause of liberation," stressed the Korean leader.

The Egyptian President said in his banquet speech, ". . . each time we visited your country with a long history, we have been struck with greater admiration and highly estimated the remarkable successes achieved by your people under the wise guidance of His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the great leader, and His Excellency Kim Jong Il, the dear leader."

He stressed:

"We regard Korea as a model country which is making progress and achieving total renaissance while defending her independent will and freedom of choice and bringing to life her traditional civilization and culture, and is meeting the basic needs of the working masses by modernising means of production and introducing modern technique."

The Egyptian President also said, "We pay high tribute to you who are standing on the side of the Arab nations in their just struggle for freedom and peace and supporting the Palestinian people in the strivings to have the right to self-determination and the right to make their national existence in their territory like all other nations and peoples."

The DPRK President stressed the need to establish a new international economic order and strengthen South-South cooperation and called upon the Third World countries to take practical

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Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak was greeted by President Kim Il Sung at the airport on April 4 on his arrival from a four-day visit to China. (KCNA Radiophoto)

2nd Session of 7th SPA Adopts 1983 Budget, Elects Rim Chun Chu Vice President

The April 5-7 Second Session of the 7th Supreme People's Assembly adopted a 1983 state budget with the unanimous approval of the deputies and elected Mr. Rim Chun Chu Vice President of the DPRK.

The last day sitting of the SPA (parliament) session elected Mr. Yang Hyong Sop Chairman of the SPA, Mr. Son Song Pil and Mr. Ryo Yong Gu vice chairmen.

According to a report by Finance Minister Yun Gi Jong, the state budgetary revenue and expenditure for 1983 are scaled respectively at 24,335 million won; the revenue will increase by 7.3 percent and the expenditure by 9.6 percent over last year. (See the Report on Page 4)

Last year, revenue amounted to 22,680 million won, 0.6 percent above the planned figure or 9.6 percent up over 1981. Revenue has grown at a high rate of 10.5 percent on an annual average in the past five years under the Second Seven-Year Plan.

Meanwhile, expenditure last year was 22,203,600,000 won, 98.5 percent of planned figure or an increase of 9.2 percent above the 1981 figure. Thus, the 1982 state budget was successfully fulfilled with a financial reserve amounting to 476,400,000 won.

Last year, 14.6 percent of the total expenditure went to national defense, while 14.8 percent goes to that purpose this year.

These figures are very low as compared with those of south Korea. Last year 34.3 percent of the state budget went to military purposes in south Korea, while the figure for this year accounts for 33 percent of the total expenditure.

This year, the DPRK Government envisages 9.4 percent increase above last year in the outlay to national economy.

Last year, the total industrial output value grew 16.8 percent as against 1981.

A large amount of fund, 18.8 percent greater than that of last year, will be earmarked for the agricultural sector.

Despite untimely cold and torrential rain and a severe drought, the farming population last year hit the 9.5 million-ton grain production target, opening up a clear prospect of reaching the 15 million-ton grain production target, which was proposed at the 6th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korean in October 1980.

S. Korean Students Continue to Demonstrate; 9 Univs Involved

Despite Seoul junta's harsh crackdown on the student movement, students of south Korea continue to take anti-Chon Du Hwan actions.

On April 15, an estimated 500 riot police stormed into the campus of Koryo University, a prestigious private institution in Seoul, to disperse an anti-"government" demonstration and took in about 70 students for questioning, witnesses said.

The campus protest at Koryo University is the ninth since the new semester began in early March.

A small group of students initially started a campus demonstration, shouting anti-"government" slogans, and the rally soon snowballed with several hundred joining a march led by a torch-carrying leader, the witnesses said.

When the police force moved in, many students fought back by throwing rocks, while police fired tear gas to control the demonstrators, they said.

The demonstration lasted about

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Soviet Official Rejects "Cross Recognition Plan"

A ranking Soviet official made it clear on April 12 that Moscow will not accept the so-called "cross recognition" proposal by which Japan and the United States would recognize the DPRK in return for Soviet and Chinese recognition of south Korea.

On the first day of the two-day Soviet-Japanese working-level consultations in Tokyo, Vice Foreign Minister and chief Soviet delegate Mikhail Kapitsa said Moscow would never recognize Seoul.

Asked about the recent visits by some Soviet officials to Seoul since last year, he was quoted as saying, "If Soviet people step on the land of south Korea, they do so not as guests of south Korea but just to attend international conferences."

A former Tokyo bureau chief of the Soviet Tass news agency and an official from the Soviet Culture Ministry entered Seoul last October to attend international conferences, raising speculation that the Kremlin might be trying to improve its relations with south Korea.

However, Kapitsa's remarks made it clear that Moscow's basic stance toward the Seoul junta remains unchanged.

Need to Expand and Develop S-S Cooperation Extensively

Speech of President Kim Il Sung

President Kim Il Sung, of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arranged a grand banquet on Apr. 4 in honor of His Excellency Mohamed Hosni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, on an official state visit to the DPRK and made a speech there. Follows the full text of his speech:

Your Excellency esteemed President Mohamed Hosni Mubarak,

Dear guests from Egypt,

Comrades and friends,

Today we had the great pleasure of meeting Your Excellency Mohamed Hosni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, a goodwill envoy of the Egyptian people.

Mr. President, allow me to warmly welcome you, our close friend, and your entourage on your visit to our country, on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own.

We are very pleased that you, an old acquaintance and close friend of ours, have come to visit our country as head of state of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

It is of great significance that state leaders meet with each other and exchange views and deepen understanding at this time when the general international situation is complicated and tense.

Your current visit to our country will contribute to further deepening the bonds of friendship between the peoples of Korea and Egypt.

The friendly relations between them have developed favorably since His Excellency Gamal Abdel Nasser, the national hero of the Egyptian people, was in office as president.

The Korean people have stood firm by the Egyptian and all other Arab peoples whenever the imperialists and Israeli Zionists unleashed a war of aggression in the Middle East. At the time of the October 1973 war, airmen of our country fought shoulder to shoulder with the Egyptian brothers on the same front.

We value the friendship between the Korean and Egyptian peoples which has been consolidated and developed in the common struggle against imperialism and its stooges, and for the building of an independent new society, and we are keenly interested in all developments in Egypt.

Egypt has a long history and is one of the cradles of the ancient human culture.

Since the revolution on July 23, 1952, the Egyptian people are on the broad road of building a new life and have achieved many successes in the struggle for the independent development of the country.

At the moment they are making a new stride forward in the struggle to achieve their social stability and develop the national economy and culture, under the leadership of Your Excellency esteemed President Mohamed Hosni Mubarak.

We support the Egyptian people in their struggle for independence, sovereignty and a new society, and we firmly believe that you will make a greater success in carrying out the five-year plan for social and economic development.

At present, the Middle East is one of the most dangerous regions where a new global war may break out.

The Zionists' outrageous invasion of Lebanon has tensioned the situation in the Middle East to a critical point.

To ensure peace in the Middle East and achieve a fair settlement of the Middle East question, the Israeli aggressors must first get out of Lebanon and all other Arab lands which they have illegally occupied, and the Palestinian people must exercise their legitimate national rights including the right to found an independent state.

The Arab countries have a wealth of human and material resources. If all Arab peoples struggle in firm unity, they will surely be able to defeat Israeli Zionists, defend their national dignity and territorial integrity and win the Palestinian people's cause of liberation.

We express full support and firm solidarity for the just cause of the Palestinian people and other Arab peoples and wish them brilliant success in their struggle against the Israeli aggressors.

Talks between President Kim Il Sung and His Excellency Mohamed Hosni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, were held in Pyongyang on April 4.

Today the situation on the Korean Peninsula, too, is very tense and the danger of permanent division of our country is increasing more and more.

The Korean people are making all efforts to reunify the country independently and peacefully without any foreign interference.

The Egyptian Government and people have invariably supported our people's cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. For this we express deep thanks to you Mr. President, and the Egyptian Government and people.

The present situation urgently requires that the non-aligned countries wage the struggle to establish a new international economic order by achieving economic independence and realising south-south cooperation, along with the struggle to check and frustrate the aggressive and belligerent policy of the imperialists and preserve peace and security in the world.

For this common purpose the Third World countries should take practical measures to further strengthen the economic and technical cooperation on the principle of filling each other's needs under the slogan of collective self-reliance.

We will make all efforts to expand and develop south-south cooperation extensively by pooling strength with the non-aligned countries, the developing countries, in accordance with the resolution of the Seventh Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries.

Your Excellency esteemed President,

Yours is the first visit of the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt to Korea; it will be a brilliant record in the annals of friendship between the two peoples.

Availing myself of this amicable meeting with the Egyptian friends, I wish for closer friendship and solidarity between Korean and Egyptian peoples, for soldier unity of the world's people who advocate *chajusong* (independence) and for the development and prosperity of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and wish good health to Your Excellency esteemed President Mohamed Hosni Mubarak and madam, all the guests from Egypt and comrades and friends present here.

Appreciate Your Support to Palestinian People

Speech of President Mohamed Hosni Mubarak

His Excellency Mohamed Hosni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, made a speech at a grand banquet President Kim Il Sung arranged on Apr. 4 in honor of him on an official state visit to the DPRK. He said in his speech:

Your Excellency President Kim Il Sung, our close friend,

Friends,

I express sincerest thanks to you for the warm hospitality accorded us from the moment of our arrival in your friendly country. And I deem it happiness to express high respects to you for the friendly sentiments the courageous Korean people expressed for Egypt and her people.

The Egyptian people set store by the friendship and fraternity with you and regard it as one of the most distinguished milestones on the road of the unity of the Third World peoples for freedom, justice and equality.

In fact, each time we visited your country with a long history, we have been struck with greater admiration and highly estimated the remarkable successes achieved by your people under the wise guidance of His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the great leader, and His Excellency Kim Jong Il, the dear leader.

These successes have been registered in all realms of life in your militant country.

The successes in your country not only recorded a new page in the annals of human struggle but also proved that a staunch will gives rise to miracles and provides a guarantee for smashing any big challenge.

We regard Korea as a model country which is making progress and achieving total renaissance while defending her independent will and freedom of choice and bringing to life her traditional civilization and culture, and is meeting the basic needs of the working masses by modernising means of production and introducing modern technique.

Our Egypt congratulates you upon maintaining independence, dedicating yourselves to the country and striving to attain the peaceful reunification of your country.

To reunify the country is the desire of the entire Korean people in the north and south and the noblest task of all the people who love the sacred legacies of the country and the nation.

We pay high tribute to you who are standing on the side of the Arab nations in their just struggle for freedom and peace and supporting the Palestinian people in the strivings to have the right to self-determination and the right to make their national existence in their territory like all other nations and peoples.

It is an undeniable, irrepressible, legitimate right for the Palestinian people to have the right to self-determination and the right to make their national existence in their territory.

Because it is not merely a moral duty of the human group but also an action programme this group has aspired after through hard trials and fierce battles that caused millions of deaths everywhere.

On the other hand, you sided with us who demanded Israel of withdrawal from Lebanon and Lebanon of exercising sovereignty over the whole territory and defence of her national and regional unification.

It is a duty of friendly countries which are concerned over the destiny of the people in this region to enforce a policy preventing the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war and encouraging the parties concerned to reasonably think, respect their common interests and put an end to the hardships of millions of peoples of the two friendly countries between whom there can be no essential contradictions or conflicts in the interests.

Friends,

The joint efforts bent to defend the friendship and mutual understanding and fraternal cooperation between us and the rights and interests of the non-aligned countries make it incumbent upon us to perseveringly strive to strengthen and develop the relations between our two peoples in all domains proceeding from the common views of the challenge we are facing and from the common desire for the morrow we are going to realize.

In conclusion, I propose all of you to rise and pay homage to His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, my close friend, and His Excellency Kim Jong Il, the dear leader, wishing good health and a long life and happiness to them and express greetings to the entire friendly Korean people.

I also express satisfaction with the traditional, solid friendship between our two peoples.

By Muhammad al Missuri

"Kimilsungist Cause Admirably Carried Forward" (7)

(Continued from the No. 1,137 issue of The People's Korea)

Chapter Three

Immortal Exploits Performed In Cause of Kimilsungism

The great cause of Kimilsungism is advancing in a big stream.

The life-giving water of this stream flows into all fields of state and political activities and social life in Korea, and brings all the land into fuller bloom as a huge flower garden of Juche.

Usually, the process of socialist practice shows that when the socialist system has been established and when the revolution and construction make progress and the living standards of the people rise, the revolutionary enthusiasm of the popular masses cools down gradually and the tempo of progress drops.

But during my recent visit I did not see signs of such phenomena at any place of Korea.

The revolutionary ardour of the people is running still higher than at the time of the Chollima Movement after the war. Their spirits are rising to the skies and the tempo of development is increasing continuously.

What is the secret of this? At the bottom of this lies the wise guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il, who leads the revolution and construction to make uninterrupted innovations and to advance by leaps at all times. He is the incarnate of the superb art of leadership of President Kim Il Sung the great leader who firmly believes in the inexhaustible strength and creative ability of the popular masses and converts them into a great spiritual and material force, and thus has brought about radical changes.

Artist of Leadership

In order to lead the revolution to victory, one must possess a correct art of leadership to mobilize the masses with skill, in addition to scientific theory, strategy and tactics of the revolution.

Even if there is a correct theory, strategy and tactics to steer the right course for the revolution and construction, one cannot lead the revolution and construction to victory unless he uses the right methods and has the exceptional and all-round ability of leadership to mobilize the masses.

It is entirely due to the able direction of such a rare and remarkable gifted leader as the respected President Kim Il Sung that the Korean revolution has advanced victoriously for more than 50 long years, and that in a very short period of time after liberation it brought about great socio-economic changes which startle the world.

He is not merely an extraordinary thinker and theoretician but a great activist and a genius of leadership who has set a brilliant international example in the guidance of the masses and developed a revolutionary theory with its independent structural system concerning the methods of leadership.

The Juche-based art of leadership and methods of mass leadership created by the great leader have now been inherited and developed still more brilliantly by the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il always firmly believes in the ability of the masses of people and encourages them to exhibit it to the full. He converts everything into the concern of the masses themselves and develops the revolution and construction in an all-mass movement to bring about miracles and radical changes one after another.

To settle all matters by firmly relying on the masses and giving full scope to their collective wisdom is the fundamental principle and method of mass leadership embodying the great Kimilsungist principle that man is the master of everything and man decides everything.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il is a prominent leader who has most perfectly grasped the idea on the revolutionary mass line and applies it brilliantly in keeping with the requirements of the new higher stage of the Korean revolution.

Inexhaustible reserves can be found nowhere but in the thinking of the working masses. The key to the problem and the decisive guarantee of the new grand advancement lie precisely in constantly raising the preparedness and consciousness of the masses and continuously stimulating their revolutionary enthusiasm and fighting spirit.

Proceeding from an unshakable belief in this, he initiated the new mass movement of the Juche era and pushes it forward vigorously.

Thus, the spirit of creation and innovation is running high at all sites of socialist construction in Korea.

Speed campaign is the basic form of battle in socialist construction originated by the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il.

Victory in war is always guaranteed by correct strategy and tactics as well as by correct methods of combat for their application. Likewise, the revolutionary work of transforming nature and society can be successful only when it conducted by correct strategy and tactics as well as by effective methods.

With creation of the theory on speed campaign, a positive method of work was devised to deepen and develop, in line with the needs of the revolution and the revolutionary aspirations of the people, the great Chollima march which developed Korea by leaps and bounds in the postwar days.

The speed campaign is the manifestation of the unanimous revolutionary will of the Korean people to reach the ideal society of humanity before others by running forward a hundred steps while others take one step.

The speed campaign going on at every site of socialist construction in Korea has nothing to do with so-called "offhand work."

This is because its basic content is to push ahead rapidly with the revolution and construction by relying on the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses and, at the same time, to ensure the highest quality of work done.

The speed campaign at all socialist construction sites of Korea today is displaying a great vitality in combination with the powerful agitation for better and faster construction personally initiated and organized and directed by the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il.

Agitation for better and faster construction is indeed a new thing never to be found in any dictionary of the world, and words alone cannot express its far-reaching implication.

What is this agitation for better and faster construction which can be defined as the powerful propelling force which accounts for the great creations and changes effected during the 1970's in Korea?

Probably those who are not well-informed of the realities of Korea will be unable to grasp its meaning. Moreover, its meaning might be taken in a wrong way by people who are accustomed to hearing the loudspeakers of the dead-stock disposal markets annoying them with the shouts, "Buy this ware!" "Buy that ware!"

The agitation for better and faster construction conducted in Korea is a method of mass political work rousing the popular masses vigorously to the implementation of the economic tasks.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il brought the officials to have a correct understanding that along with propaganda, agitation is a fundamental form of Party ideological work.

And he paid deep attention to the questions of using various forms of agitation, of ensuring flexibility unrestrained by time and place and particularly of actively employing the form of artistic agitation which splendidly applies to the realities the method of mass agitation through revolutionary literature and art initiated in the early days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and widely used later by the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

By ensuring that forces are concentrated on the important branches of the economy for economic construction to conduct agitation vigorously for better and faster construction, he made a great contribution to accelerating the building of socialist economy.

The autumn of 1973 saw an unprecedentedly rich crop in the countryside of Korea.

All areas of the country including the intermediate and mountainous regions, to say nothing of the plain areas, from the shores of the Amnok River in the northwestern part of the country to the area of the Military Demarcation Line within sight of south Korea, the divided half of the land, were "seas of rice" and "seas of maize" with the ripe ears waving joyously in the wind.

Everywhere the problem was how to carry such huge piles of harvested grain crops. There was an awful strain on transport. Even one more truck and tractor had to be manufactured and sent to the countryside as soon as possible.

Precisely at this juncture the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il formed large teams of agitation for increased production and dispatched them to the Sungri General Motor Works and the Kumsong Tractor Plant, the leading automobile and tractor production bases of this country. These teams comprised artists and journalists from the capital and the provinces.

Upon arrival at the factories, the agitation teams began by hailing the workers coming to work in early morning at the gate, and they employed various forms and methods such as art performances, propagation of songs, gatherings for expressing the impressions of Reminiscences of Anti-Japanese Guerrillas, gatherings for congratulating innovators, and putting up of flashes and slogans to implant the Party's intentions deeply in all hearts of the workers and thus set them ablaze with loyalty and roused their enthusiasm and fighting spirit for increased production.

The motor works and tractor plant boiled like the molten iron of the blast furnace with the blare of wind instruments, singing, and the passionate appeals of loud-speaker annoucers. Latent reserves were tapped everywhere, sparks of mass technical innovations shot up, and production doubled or trebled quickly thanks to collective innovations.

As a result, the so high production targets for trucks and tractors were attained far ahead of time, and this produced a chain reaction in all other branches of the national economy including agriculture to bring about sharp production increase in succession.

Effective mass political work, agitation for increased production is conducted to set the hearts of people ablaze with fighting spirit and enthusiasm and stir them up endlessly so as to rouse them to mass heroism and collective innovation. Thus, the great leader's appeal rings out at every workplace and unprecedented progress is made at every unit and post.

Everywhere in Korea—factory, farm village, institution of science and culture and every place where people set foot and the eye can see, we can witness the great might of the self-conscious popular masses.

A great event which has left a vivid mark in history always impresses itself indelibly on the memory of all people and encourages them to seek truth that is precious.

The "70-day battle" staged in Korea which shook and startled the whole world was a great labour effort. The story about it which moves people deeply demonstrated the great vitality of the method of revolutionary mass leadership, speed campaign and agitation for increased production or for better and faster construction initiated by the great leader Comrade Kim Jong Il.

It took place towards the end of 1974. At the time whether the yearly national economic plan would be fulfilled or not posed a serious problem in Korea because it would decide whether the Six-Year Plan could be fulfilled ahead of time or not and whether grand socialist construction could be pushed onto a higher stage rapidly or not.

At this serious juncture the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il made a firm resolve to relieve the great leader President Kim Il Sung of the worries about the country's economic work and effect a great leap forward in socialist economic construction.

Thus, under the personal direction of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il the "70-day battle" was launched to aid the economic work in a movement of the whole Party, whole state and entire people.

This was a manifestation of the boundless loyalty of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il who is ready even to sacrifice himself to carry out what the leader wants and demands, and was an expression of his iron will and exceptional boldness to overcome any difficulty and trial by mobilizing the masses of the people.

He set forth the daring policy for the Party organization to take the helm directly and operate the machinery of the administrative and economic establishments in settling economic work. He also took wise measures to conduct political work vigorously among officials and working people and thus raise the creative power of the masses to the utmost.

He formed unprecedentedly large-scale instructors' groups and dispatched over 10,000 able officials to more than 2,000 factories, farms and various other units of production.

The officials went to production sites with rucksacks slung over their shoulders and lived and worked together with the masses, conducting political work and settling difficult problems for them. Thus, leading personnel and the masses worked energetically in a body to increase production.

Over ten art troupes from the capital and nearly 50 local art troupes were mobilized, and they conducted activities of artistic propaganda while helping the working people on the site of production.

In these days of struggle for production and construction the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il personally went to factories and other enterprises and found out in detail how Party organizational and political work was going on, how the officials were directing the battle, how matters were standing with production and material supply. He praised the workers highly for their good showings in work, inspiring them with new strength and courage.

Great leadership will usually bring about great miracles.

In these days of creation and innovation the Korean people worked not simply from a sense of duty or by the instructions of anybody; they were filled with a loyal determination to carry out the demands of the Party and the revolution without fail.

At the Kim Chaek Iron Works and the Kangson Steel Plant, at the cement factory in the suburb of the capital, at the Anju Coal Mine in the west, at the Ryongsong Machine Tool Factory on the east coast, at light industry factories and all other factories and enterprises throughout the country, the old work norms and rated capacities gave way and latent reserves were explored and harnessed to give birth to miracles and innovations that baffle the imagination of people.

In this solemn struggle for production and construction over a duration of two months and a little more, the industrial output of the country rose by 70 per cent as compared with the previous period, the plan for export was overfulfilled two times at a stroke, and thus, the very enormous national economic plan for 1974 was surpassed by a big margin.

Today the economy of Korea is literally in its heyday like a fruit garden in its youthful splendour where everything is in flower and bearing fruit.

The revolutionary ardour of the Korean people is increasing hourly and daily, and the fierce flames of the speed campaign are shooting up working miracle after miracle.

The great force of leadership rousing the people and the enormous powers latent within the popular masses have united into one to produce great miracle surpassing human imagination.

Another characteristic of the leadership of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il is that he advances correct fighting slogans striking the

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Report on DPRK's State Budget

At 2nd Session of 7th SPA

Deputy Yun Gi Jong delivered a report on the results of the fulfilment of the state budget for 1982 and on the state budget for 1983, of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the Second Session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK which opened in Pyongyang on April 5.

Follows a gist of the report:

Last year when the 70th birthday of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung celebrated as the most auspicious national holiday our heroic working class and all other sections of working people launched a vigorous struggle for the creation of the "speed of the 80's" in hearty response to the call of the Party. By effecting a new revolutionary upswing in the socialist construction through this struggle they made a big progress in the struggle to implement the second seven-year plan ahead of schedule and attain the ten long-term objectives.

According to the report, the state budget last year was carried out with success.

The state budgetary revenue last year amounted to 22,680 million won, 0.6 per cent above the plan, or 9.6 per cent up on the 1981 figure.

The state budgetary revenue has grown at a high rate of 10.5 per cent on an annual average in the past five years under the second seven-year plan.

The state budgetary expenditure last year was 22,203,600,000 won, 98.5 per cent of the plan. This is an increase of 9.2 per cent above the 1981 figure.

The 1982 state budget was successfully fulfilled with a financial reserve amounting to 476,400,000 won after fully meeting the vast needs for funds in accelerating the socialist economic construction, improving the people's living standard and increasing the nation's defence potentials.

The local budget which holds an important place in the fulfilment of the state budget was also carried out with success.

Last year the local budgetary revenue increased 6.8 per cent above the previous year.

All the provinces, cities and counties contributed a large sum of 964,510,000 won to the central budget after fully covering funds for pushing ahead with local economic and cultural construction and improving the people's living standard with their own income.

The 1982 state budget increased the outlay of funds for the national economy 11.5 per cent above 1981 in order to speed up the socialist economic construction in line with the policy advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The Government of the Republic last year appropriated for industrial construction 12 per cent more funds than 1981.

As a result of the great efforts directed above all to the development of the metal industry, a new turn was effected in realizing the Juche-orientation of the ferrous metal industry and the iron and steel production radically increased.

The non-ferrous metal production centres were firmly built up and a solid foundation was laid for attaining the production goal of 1.5 million tons of non-ferrous metals.

Last year the investment in the non-ferrous metal production increased 1.5 times above the previous year's figure.

Last year a large amount of fund, 30 per cent greater than that of the previous year, was disbursed to the coal and power industries, with the result that a foundation for rapidly increasing the coal production became more solid, the expansion projects of Pukchang and Pyongyang thermal power plants and the construction of the Maekjon lockgate power station were finished and a number of new medium- and small-scall power plants built.

The production foundations were built up more solidly in the sectors of the chemical, machine-building and building-materials industries and so was the light industrial basis.

Particularly the Juche-oriented production centers of vinalon, staple fibre, artificial silk yarn and other chemical fibres were adjusted and expanded and the newly built orlon, movilon production bases perfected and thus the chemical fibre production capacity further increased.

Last year the large-scale capital construction projects to reconstruct and expand industrial establishments and built new modern factories were carried out with success.

More than 2,270 construction projects were completed in the industrial domain.

Investments in the development of technology and sciences last year grew 13 per cent above the previous year.

This made it possible to introduce over 56,000 new technical innovation proposals and many valuable successes of researches into production in the industrial domain.

Last year all the industrial branches were perfected and their independence and technical foundation strengthened as never before.

Along with the increase of the might of our Juche-based industry as a whole, the total industrial output value last year grew 16.8 per cent as against the previous year and the production of major industrial goods increased still further in all aspects.

Last year a 10 per cent greater fund than 1981's was disbursed to agriculture.

Last year our country was hit by untimely cold and torrential rain and, particularly a severe drought continued for several months for the first time in scores of years under the influence of the cold front.

But an unprecedentedly bountiful harvest was gathered in by doing farming on a scientific and technical basis as required by the Juche farming method, thereby hitting the 9.5 million-ton grain production target with flying colours.

This is a proud success in opening up a clear prospect of successfully reaching the 15 million-ton grain production target – This is also a shining fruition brought by our solid agricultural production foundation and Juche farming method.

The Government of the Republic last year directed vast funds to the development of transport.

Last year the railway lines between Komusan and Hoeryong were switched over to electric traction.

The state last year invested a colossal amount of fund in the grand nature-remaking projects.

Many difficult and vast construction projects were carried out with success in the first year of fulfilling the four major tasks of nature remaking – tideland reclamation, creation of more arable land and construction of the Nampo lockgate and Taechon power station.

Last year the Government of the Republic appropriated for national defence 14.6 per cent of the total state budgetary expenditure in order to firmly defend the socialist fatherland while energetically pushing ahead with the economic construction.

The spendings for social and cultural measures last year increased 3.7 per cent, of which the expenditure for education and health services respectively grew 5 per cent and 5.6 per cent, as compared with 1981.

The eleven-year compulsory education and higher education developed more qualitatively and particularly the study-while-working higher educational system was expanded and strengthened along with the regular higher educational system.

New modern cultural facilities were built in various places and more than 50 hospitals and clinics made their appearance in different parts of the country.

A colossal sum of fund was directed last year to improving the material well-being of the working people.

Last year the construction projects of the monumental edifices including the Tower of Juche Idea, the Arch of Triumph, the Grand People's Study House, the Kim Il Sung Stadium, the Ice Rink, the Chongryu Restaurant, Pyongyang No. 1 Department Store and the Mangyongdae Fun Fair were creditably finished and the modern Munsu Street was also built and thus Pyongyang, the capital of the revolution, has become more grandiose and beautiful.

Many modern dwelling houses were constructed at the towns, county seats, workers' settlements and rural villages and comprehensive public service centres of 'Changgwang Health Complex'-type for working people were successfully built in all cities and counties.

Last year our Party and the Government of the Republic took an epochal measures of providing all the children of the country and all students and pupils from primary school to university with clothes, shoes, school things and foodstuffs and tonics and supplying all families of the country free of charge with the high-quality beddings, such as quilts and blankets.

All the proud successes achieved in our socialist economic construction and in the fulfilment of the state budget last year are a brilliant fruition of the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who sets forth a correct line and policy in each period of the revolution and construction with extraordinary intelligence and scientific penetration and brightly indicates the road of the building of socialism and communism, always leading our people to victory and glory.

Next, Deputy Yun Gi Jong referred to the state budget for 1983.

The state budget for 1983 was compiled as a mobilising and correct one so as to firmly guarantee financially the general march for successfully fulfilling the national economic plan for this year which envisages a high speed of economic development and carrying out the second seven-year plan and attaining the new long-range goals of socialist economic construction ahead of time, the reporter said.

According to the report, the state budgetary revenue and expenditure for this year are scaled respectively at 24,335 million won – the revenue will increase 7.3 per cent and the expenditure 9.6 per cent compared with last year.

This year the Government of the Republic envisages 9.4 per cent increase above last year in the outlay to national economy in order to lay a solid foundation for fulfilling ahead of schedule the second seven-year plan and attaining the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction.

A colossal amount of fund, a 27.4 per cent rise above last year, will be invested in the extracting industries.

Generating capacity will be increased this year by energetically pushing ahead with the construction of new power stations including the Taechon and Wiwon power stations and the Chongjin Thermal Power Plant and with the expansion projects of Pukchang, Pyongyang and Chongchongang thermal power plants, and the construction of new lockgate power stations will be started in the upper reaches of the Taedong River.

This year's state budget envisages a large allocation of funds, 50 per cent and 20 per cent greater than those of last year, respectively for the metal and chemical industries.

This year the Government of the Republic will direct a great amount of fund to the light industry.

In fishery domain this year the production of sea foods will be increased by building many more 5,000-ton refrigerating and processing ships, 3,750-ton fishing boats and 1,000 or more ton fishing vessels and widely introducing scientific fishing methods.

This year the extracting and power industries will firmly take a lead in industrial domain, the foundation of production of key branches of heavy industries and light industry be strengthened and their technical equipment further modernised, with the result that the might of our Juche-oriented industries will be more fully displayed.

A large amount of fund, 18.8 per cent greater than that of last year, will be earmarked for the rural economy this year.

The Government of the Republic will increase this year the expenditure for transport 23 per cent above last year.

In coal mining the coal output will be radically boosted by reconstructing and expanding in a big way the Anju district coal mining complex with big deposits and good mining conditions to increase the number of cutting faces and actively realizing the comprehensive mechanisation of coal mining operation.

Efforts will be concentrated on many new promising coal mines in the western district to greatly increase the coal production capacities, those in the northern district be further reconstructed on an expansion basis and preparatory construction launched for large-scale development of rich coal deposits in various areas of Kangwon Province.

In ore mining efforts will be put continuously this year to the reconstruction and expansion of the Komdok General Mining Enterprise and mines in the Tanchon district and Ryanggang Province which are of decisive significance in hitting the production goal of 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals.

The building of new smelteries including Tanchon Smeltery will be accelerated for an early commissioning and the Nampo Smeltery be expanded.

This year the Government of the Republic envisages an increase of 1.4 times in investment in the power industry as against last year.

This year's state budget envisages a 6.2 per cent increase of the expenditure for social and cultural measures above last year, of which disbursement of fund for education is 4.7 per cent and spendings for culture 5.6 per cent.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who constantly takes good care of the children of Korean residents in Japan sent a huge sum of educational aid fund and stipends amounting to 33,559,230,000 yen (in Japanese currency) in 86 installements by the end of last year.

Thanks to the profound solicitude of the great leader the Government of the Republic will remit a large sum of money this year, too, as educational aid fund and stipends for the children of Korean residents in Japan.

The state this year, too, will furnish scientific research centres and build more cultural and sports facilities to further develop science, culture and art and sports.

At the same time, the spending for public health will be increased and the large-scale construction of dwelling houses built in a big way for working people.

The state will give this year more benefits to all the working people through the free compulsory education system, system of bringing up children at state expense, universal free medical service, paid leave system, system of rest at holiday homes and sanatoria at state expenses, food and fuel supply system at state expense and various other popular measures.

This year the Government of the Republic will direct 14.8 per cent of the total state budgetary expenditure to national defence in order to more thoroughly implement our Party's military line of self-reliance in national defence and firmly defend the socialist homeland from aggression by the enemy.

This year's state budget submitted to this session for deliberation is a mobilizing budget which concentrates funds to main fields of the national economy and firmly guarantees financially the high tempo of economic development in accordance with the basic orientation of socialist economic construction for this year advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and a revolutionary and popular budget which envisages the increase of the national defence potentials and betterment of the people's living standards, the reporter stressed.

Further, the reporter dwelt on the concrete tasks for the successful fulfilment of the state budget for 1983. **(KCNA)**

Pyongyang-Cairo Accord on Economic, Scientific, Technical Cultural Cooperation

A general agreement on economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Arab Republic of Egypt was signed in Pyongyang on April 5.

Follows the full text of the agreement:

With a view to further strengthening the friendly relations formed between the two countries and expanding and developing cooperation in the economic, scientific, technical and cultural fields the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Arab Republic of Egypt (hereinafter referred to as the contracting parties) agree as follows:

Article 1

The contracting parties shall actively promote and develop cooperation in the economic, scientific, technical and cultural fields in the interest of the peoples of the two countries.

Article 2

The contracting parties shall realize cooperation in the following fields:

1. Cooperation in the economic, scientific and technical fields

1) Cooperation in establishing joint ventures and issuing licences between the Korean and Egyptian governmental organizations and companies.
2) Exchange of delegations and preparatory work for the implementation of joint ventures.
3) Exchange of experts and trainees.
4) Exchange of information and scientific and technological documents in related fields.
5) Cooperation in the fields of industry, agriculture, construction, ship building and such other fields as to be agreed upon by the governments of the two countries.
6) Mutual execution of the economic and technical researches and experimental work, delivery of machinery and equipment, provision of technicians and training of experts specified in this agreement and such other necessary experts as to be agreed upon by the governments of the two countries.

2. Cooperation in the cultural field

1) Cooperation in the fields of education, physical culture and public health.
2) Cooperation in the fields of publications, informations and parts.

Article 3

The contracting parties shall ensure that the relevant organizations, companies and authorities agree upon the conditions providing for the economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation according to the laws and regulations applicable in both countries.

Article 4

Each contracting party undertakes to use the technical documentation and information received from the other party only for the purposes specified in this agreement and shall be bound not to disclose them to any third party without the prior consent of the other party.

Article 5

The contracting parties shall set up a ministerial level joint commission for promoting the economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation.

The sessions of the joint commission will be held alternately in Pyongyang and Cairo and the agendum and convening dates of the sessions will be fixed 3 months in advance through the diplomatic channels.

The joint commission shall fulfil the following functions:

1. To explore the possibilities and ways for the economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation between the two countries, deliberate on the measures for their realization and adopt the relevant proposals and decisions.
2. To regularly review the implementation of the decisions of the joint commission and the protocols for contracts in the economic, scientific, technical and cultural fields concluded between the relevant organizations and corporations of both parties and promote their successful implementations.

Article 6

The contracting parties shall protect, in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations, the personal security of the delegations, technicians, specialists and trainees dispatched to each other within the framework of this agreement and shall ensure that the abovementioned observe the laws and regulations in force in the hosting country.

Article 7

The contracting parties can amend or modify a part or the whole of this agreement only by written agreement.

Article 8

This agreement shall come into force on the 1st of July, 1983 and shall remain valid for an unlimited period unless any of the parties informs the other party in writing with 6 months notice of its desire to terminate this agreement.

The contracts signed according to this agreement will not be affected by the termination of this agreement.

Article 9

This agreement has been signed in Pyongyang on the 5th of April, 1983, the two originals drawn up in duplicate each in the Korean and English languages being equally authentic.

Kim Il Sung
President
Democratic People's
Republic of Korea

Muhammad Hosni Mubarak
President
Arab Republic of Egypt

(KCNA)

S. Korean Cartoons on Police And Housing Condition

Introduced here are south Korean cartoons expressing discontent with police which Chon junta claimed new police in an attempt to improve its tarnished image and with construction policy of the junta that only handful rich people can enter the show-window apartament village newly built in the suburb of Seoul.

Chosun-Ilbo Mar. 3

Taegu Maeil Mar. 30

東亞戲評 白寅洙

왈순아지메 (2514)

Chungang-Ilbo Apr. 1

세평사는 사람에게 딱지(APT 분양주권)를 준다 건설부
People lives in 3-rooms can be received tenant ticket – Construction Ministry –
실은 만우절 거짓말이요
Actually, that's April fool.
그런줄 알고 나왔어요
We came here knowing that.
무주택자가 얼마나 많은지 보여주려고
We've come to show you how many non-dwellings are.

Soviet Leader Rejects Reagan's Proposal on Medium-Range Weapons

PYONGYANG, Apr. 6 (KCNA)—Andrei Gromyko, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and Foreign Minister, on April 2 held a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists in Moscow, at which he rejected the "interim option" on medium-range weapons in Europe brought forward by U.S. President Reagan on March 30, according to a Tass report.

Referring to talks on the reduction of nuclear weapons in Europe, Gromyko said that Reagan's so-called "interim option" on medium-range weapons is unacceptable to the Soviet Union.

He noted:

This "proposal" is unacceptable for the three reasons.

Firstly, it does not take into account the British and French medium-range nuclear systems, including 162 missiles.

Secondly, it does not take account of many hundred American nuclear-capable planes based in Western Europe and on aircraft carriers.

Thirdly, the Soviet medium-range missiles in the Asian part of the USSR would also be subject to liquidation although they do not have any relation to Europe.

The Soviet Union has complete rights to match missiles there to ensure its security.

It is common knowledge what a circle of American military bases surrounds the Soviet Union, Japan and the waters around it are stuffed with nuclear weapons and carriers for them, Okinawa is a huge base of nuclear weapons. South Korea is a huge base or, rather, complex of bases of nuclear weapons.

The Indian Ocean, especially the Diego-Garcia base, is bristling with nuclear weapons reaching the Soviet Union. All these weapons reach Soviet territory. The U.S. weapons have within their range the northernmost part of Siberia.

Does the Soviet Union not, may one ask, have the right, for the purposes of defence, to have something to match those weapons?

It does have this right.

On the whole, he said, while at present NATO has a fifty per cent superiority in medium-range nuclear warheads in Europe, and in case of the implementation of the "interim option" thus called by Reagan, NATO would have almost 2.5 times as many such warheads as the Soviet Union.

He said that the "option" is chiefly aimed at deploying new-type nuclear weapons in Western Europe at any cost, not for agreement.

If this is realised, the situation of Europe and the world as a whole would be rapidly aggravated, he noted, and warned: the Soviet Union, taking these points into consideration, will take necessary steps.

USSR Defence Minister

Addressing a meeting on April 6 at a unit of the GDR National People's Army stationed in Erfurt, Dmitry Ustinov, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and USSR Defence Minister, on a visit to the GDR warned the United States planning to deploy additionally hundreds of nuclear missiles in Western Europe, according to a Tass report.

He said:

The United States and NATO are spiralling the arms race without restrain in an effort to achieve military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Treaty Organisation. At the same time they are trying to camouflage in any way the aggressive essence of their militaristic course by false talk about the "Soviet military menace", about some sort of "Soviet military superiority", about the alleged unilateral build-up of Soviet armaments in the past 20 years.

The intention of the United States and NATO additionally to deploy hundreds of American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe poses a special threat to the cause of peace.

According to the Pentagon's calculations, this will allegedly heighten U.S. survivability in case of conflict. The United States actually offers its NATO allies as targets for nuclear retaliation, making them hostages of its nuclear strategy. This return strike can become the last one for most of the West European countries in which American nuclear weapons are to be deployed. This should be always remembered by the governments of the Western countries.

The United States will not go unpunished.

China Severs Sports, Cultural Exchanges with U.S.

PYONGYANG, Apr. 8 (KCNA)—China's Ministry of Culture declared on April 7 that the Chinese Government will stop implementing all the remaining items of cultural exchange with the United States for 1982 and 1983, according to a Xinhua report.

This decision was announced by Ding Gu, Director of the Bureau for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries under the Ministry of Culture, in an appointment with the Minister-Councillor of the U.S. Embassy in China yesterday.

Ding Gu said that the U.S. Government's act of granting so-called "political asylum" to the Chinese tennis player, Hu Na, is a serious political incident engineered and premeditated for a long time by the U.S. with regard to this matter. The Chinese Government, he added, has lodged a strong protest against the U.S. Government.

He said that, ever since the Hu Na incident occurred, the Chinese side has repeatedly and solemnly pointed out the gravity of the matter and urged the U.S. Government to proceed from the greater interests of the relations between the two nations and solve the problem in real earnest. However, the U.S. Government has acted wilfully in disregard of China's just demand, and upon the pretext of Hu Na's non-existent "persecution," has granted her so-called "political asylum."

Ding Gu said: This move by the Government of the U.S. is extremely unfriendly to China from a political point of view, is juridically impeachable and morally condemnable.

The Ministry of Culture of the People's Republic of China solemnly made the following statement: From today on, the Chinese Government will stop implementing all the cultural exchange items which have not been carried out in "the implementing accord for cultural exchange in 1982 and 1983 between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the United States of America" drawn up in accordance with the Sino-U.S. cultural agreement.

The commentary warned:

If the Japanese reactionaries think that they would be able to realize the old dream of the "greater East roaring in full scale with the backing of the U.S. imperialists.

The commentary warned:

If the Japanese reactionaries think that they would be able to realize the old dream of the "greater East Asia coprosperity sphere" by availing themselves of the U.S. imperialists' Asian and Korean strategy, it is a daydream. They should realize that it will only lead Japan to destruction.

The U.S. Government should be responsible for the consequences arising there from.

In this connection the Chinese Foreign Ministry sent a note to the U.S. Government on April 6, which said:

Hu Na was sent by the China Tennis Association to the United States to participate in an international tournament in July 1982. According to international practice, the host country for international games should effectively ensure the personal safety of the participating athletes. However, the U.S. Government has connived at the enticement and coercion of Hu Na by a handful of Americans working in collusion with some elements of Taiwan, and after eight months it has now come out itself with an official announcement of granting "political asylum" to her. Against this, the Chinese Government hereby lodges a strong protest with the U.S. Government. .

Stating that the unreasonable decision on the Hu Na problem is one more act infringing on China's sovereignty, interfering in its internal affairs and hurting the feelings of the Chinese people, the note says: The Chinese Government reiterates that China will never, for the sake of its relations with the United States, abandon its principled stand of safeguarding its state sovereignty and national dignity.

* * *

The All-China Sports Federation has decided to stop sports exchanges for 1983 with the United States, according to a Xinhua report on Apr. 7.

Announcing this, a leading member of the federation stressed that the action was taken because of the U.S. decision to grant "political asylum" to Chinese tennis player Hu Na, which impaired the normal atmosphere in sports exchange between China and the U.S.

He said: To protest against the U.S. Government's action the federation has decided not to send teams to the International Tournaments to be held in the United States this year.

Rodong Sinmun: Japan's Threat of Use of Force of Arms against Foreign Ships on Int'l Sea Route

The provocative announcement of the Japanese authorities that they would use force of arms against ships of the third countries on the international sea-route is a very dangerous one. This foretells that they try to re-enact the past crimes of the Japanese imperialists who seized the wide sea area of the Asian-Pacific region, riding roughshod over there.

So said Rodong Sinmun (organ of the C of the WPK) on Apr. 10 in a commentary denouncing the announcement of Kuriyama, Director of the Treaties Bureau of the Japanese Foreign Ministry, at a committee meeting of the Diet that the Japanese "self-defence forces" would search" ships of the third countries passing through the international straits around Japan in case of "emergency."

The author of the commentary entitled "cry of fool" said:

The Japanese reactionaries try to send the "self-defence forces" even to the publicly recognized international straits to use force of arms against all civilian ships of foreign countries which will pass through there.

This is an arrogant act openly ignoring international law and usage and a malicious challenge to the world people who demand a free navigation of all vessels on the international sea-route.

The vessels of all countries are allowed to freely navigate in the straits which are recognized as international sea-route by international law.

As for the straits around Japan, they are the publicly recognized international straits.

This notwithstanding, the Japanese reactionaries announced that they would search and detain at will by force of arms the vessels of other countries which will pass through the international straits. This is a provocative outburst which can be made only by those who are overheated with a wild ambition for overseas aggression.

Today the Japanese reactionaries are running riot to take control of the broad sea area of the Asian-Pacific region, while putting spurs on their remilitarization and rearming to realize the old dream of the "greater East Asia coprosperity sphere."

These days they are glibly talking about "defense of 1,000 mile sea routes" in a bid to drastically reinforce their aggression forces on the plea of "defense" and send them to the broad areas of the Asian-Pacific region to dominate and control the international straits around this region and invade countries there.

All the more noteworthy is it that the moves of the Japanese reactionaries to use force of arms against the vessels of the third countries in the international straits were timed for the full-scale speeding up of the U.S.-Japan joint studies of the "defense of the sea route" at the practical stage. This bespeaks that the Japanese reactionaries intend to launch sea-

Hits Japan's Active Role in Fixing Korea's Division

Japanese prime minister Nakasone in his written interview with a south Korean newspaper on April 1 prattled that if the south Korean puppets begs for "separate entry into the United Nations," he would support it, according to a report. Earlier, Japanese foreign minister Abe, speaking at a committee meeting of the Diet, babbled that Japan is examining the possibility of playing her "role" in promoting the "cross recognition" of north and south Korea.

In this connection Rodong Sinmun on Apr. 5 came out with a commentary titled "impudent meddling."

Noting that "cross recognition" is a variety of "simultaneous entry into the United Nations, "the author of the commentary said:

Both "cross recognition" and "separate entry into the United Nations" advertised by the puppets are aimed only at fixing Korea's division and internationally legalizing "two Koreas". This splitting plot woven by the U.S. imperialists and Japan is one whose sordid nature has been brought to full light and has become a target of unanimous denunciation and rejection by the Korean people and the world's peace-loving people.

It is impudent indeed that the Japanese authorities are poking their nose into other's affairs, going against the will of the Korean people, the party concerned. Their clamour that Japan would play a "role" in promoting "cross recognition" reveals their shameless intention to decide the destiny of other peoples, meddling in the Korean affairs and acting a suzerain of south Korea. This shows that the Japanese reactionaries, together with the U.S. imperialists, are stepping up a criminal plot to bar Korea's reunification and perpetuate her division.

The south Korean "regime," a conglomeration of dyed-in-the-wool colonial puppets of the U.S. imperialists, is a group of traitors who are bartering away the interests of the Korean nation and a tool for executing the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war. This "regime" which has sprung up on the sea of people's blood and is devoid of any sovereignty is not worthy of being a partner of dignified independent states.

When they played up the old tune of "separate entry into the United Nations" and "cross recognition," the Japanese reactionaries pursued a sinister aim to legalize the south Korean puppet regime which is further isolated as a target of hatred, contempt and denunciation at home and abroad and to maintain the colonial fascist terror rule in south Korea.

It is, indeed, foolish that the Japanese authorities should interfere in other's affairs outside Japan's rights.

Japan must refrain from acts obstructive to Korea's reunification and stop involving itself in the dangerous war gamble.

Story of S. Korean Female Worker (1)

Introduced here is a story of a south Korean female worker, who came up to Seoul in her 16 and had worked for eight years at a chemistry factory until she was dismized. Through her indigent life, she began to awaken to the plight of the workers. Her story was published last year entitled the "Road to Seoul" by the Hyongsong Publishing Company. Now it is difficult to get this book in south Korea. Those books, which are not in favor of the Establishment, are immediately placed under a ban in south Korea.

Follows the gist of the first part of the story:

I have two home towns. One is Taesong-ri, North Cholla Province, my father's native place, where I was born. The other is Chik Rim-dong, South Chungchong Province, my mother's native place.

Why do I have two hometowns? This is related to a complex situation of my family. I have seven sisters and brothers. My parents were remarried to each other. My mother made an unfortunate marriage. My mother gave birth to my two elder sisters, two younger brothers and me after she married my father.

My father had never worked and led an idle life doing calligraphy every day. He was famous among his relatives for his eccentricity. He thought little of his home. His inheritance had been given to his elder brother. He seemed to care nothing about his family.

My mother was unable to put up with our father. She returned to her hometown Chik Rim-dong (South Chungchong Province) with us (my four sisters and brothers and I).

Poor Family

My mother did various jobs in the village and brought up us by herself. She was a day farmer and a peddler of vegetables, which she grew on terraced fields. She did needlework at night. She did every kind of work and was a hard worker.

Even late at night she washed and stitched up rents in our clothes so that we would always be neatly dressed. She always told us "to be wise, help each other and serve as models." She was well-known as a hard worker and a gentle and honest woman in the village, where we were the poorest.

Under this situation, my eldest and second sisters went to Seoul looking for a job. After I completed my elementary school education, I came up to Seoul.

Public Bath-House

In spring, 1973, I came to work at a public bath-house in Seoul, thanks to the good offices offered by my grandmother (my mother's mother living in Seoul). My job was to keep keys of lockers in a dressing room. I was a resident worker.

Almost all day I ran on errands and after the public bath-house was closed, I had to polish the floor of the dressing room. My first salary was 5,000 won, which I sent to my mother. Then, I felt something is lacking in my heart.

Whenever I saw the employer's daughter about my age leading an easy life when I was working at the public bath house, I felt miserable.

After a while I received my second salary, I applied for a job in a chemical factory on my elder sister's recommendation.

Employment of Workers

When I applied for employment, I submitted my personal history to the factory, using a false name and my relative's register as I was a minor. I was not willing to do so. I just followed my sister's advice. On that day I moved to my sister's small room.

On June 4 I went to work with my sister for the first time. Since that day my name has been Song Myong Sok. My first job was to pack chemicals, and to hand the packed cases to my senior workers. The job was interesting and I devoted myself to my work.

Overnight Work

Strangely, my sister didn't return to our room on one Saturday. I didn't sleep even a wink the whole night. It was 9:30 a.m. when she came back to the room. She looked knocked on. She said that she had done overnight work and fell asleep.

I knew of overnight work for the first time.

After a while I was told to do overnight work. In spite of my sister's strong objection, I had to do it, saying that others were doing the same. The work was so hard that it reminded me of heli. It was for about an hour that we were allowed to rest and get fresh air during our overnight work. We had to continue to work almost for 24 hours.

During the work we had to struggle against drawsiness. It was a rule in the factory that one had to continue overnight work at least for a week, once he or she accepted to do overnight work.

25-Won Lunch

I got my first salary at this factory. I calculated and found that my per day wage was 188 won. Added to this was 1,000 won in production allowance. My monthly income was 7,200 won in all, which included overnight and extra-work pay. About 1,000 won was deducted as food expenses. Some 6,000 won was left in my hand.

When I began to work at the factory, I ate bread at lunch so that I could save food expenses. Now I pay 25 won for Chinese noodles. In the dining room of the factory a meal was served for a price of 60 won. Workers always stood in a queue awaiting for their turns. Therefore, some broke into the queue and even if one managed to sit at table, one had to have a meal hurriedly. Workers were unable to take a meal without being disturbed there.

The means provided in the dining room to workers were different from those served senior workers, though we paid the same price. I was unable to endure this discrimination against us.

In summer the factory was in a busy season. We were forced to do overnight work on Saturdays and extrawork on Sundays. We have to work until 9:30 p.m. on weekdays.

We didn't have holidays when we could rest freely. We couldn't afford to drink a cup of coffee after work. If we dropped in a coffee shop after work, the company told us not to do so. The company interfered in our life even after work.

My Father's Death

The first winter that I underwent since I came to the factory, was very severe. Inside the workshop we had only four stoves. The shop was like a refrigerator. I chafed my hands for warmth, while working.

Because of cold weather and mulnutrition, I often bled from the nose when I washed my face.

The New Year came. I was included in Group A six months after I began to work at the factory. Group A consisted of skilled workers. At the time, my job was to take up and pack belts carried on a belt conveyor. I was able to attain a norma set for a skilled worker. I returned to my native place and called on my father with my sister. My second elder sister had married and I was living with a room mate, Kyong Nam.

Our father seemed to be weak because of his age when I saw him after a long separation. He shed tears when we met him. I felt pity for him whom I had hated so much. A week later, when we returned to Seoul, we got the news of his death.

Board Shack

After a while I was moved to the selection section from the package section. The work was hard. My work was to strictly check products in a place where the strong odor of medicine assailed our noses.

The summer of the year was unusually hot. There was only two electric fans in the workshop, where more than 40 workers were working. Their working clothes were wet with sweat.

Products were sorted under such a condition. The products weighed 20 kg per package. It was too hard for a female worker to carry these products from a workshop on the 3rd floor to a storehouse on the 1st floor. While carrying those goods, I used to grumble, "I want to quit the factory."

On the first day of work in January 1975, I was awarded a model worker prize. This was unexpected to me, as only our section chief and I were awarded the prize as representing the 5th section of the production department consisting of 60 workers. Additional prizes were a blanket and packs of precooked Chinese noodles, which I sent to my mother in her native place.

Soon afterward, I had to vacate our rented room. For a while I lived in my eldest sister's house. I waited for the spring when I expected my wage to be hiked up and when spring came, I started looking for my lodging. Roof of my room leaked badly, its wall had holes and mice went in and out from the holes in the wall. My new lodging was like a board shack.

(To be continued)

(Continued from page 3)

responsive chord in the breasts of the masses and continuously deepens and develops the revolution and construction.

It is very important in the leadership of the masses to put forward correct fighting slogans.

When such slogans are put up, the masses of the people will get a clear idea of the aim and direction of the struggle from them and come to participate consciously and willingly in the revolution with boundless devotion and in a self-sacrificing spirit.

In every period and stage of the revolution, the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il sees clearly through the pressing demands of the time and the urgent desire of the masses and always puts up the most appropriate slogan.

His fighting slogans are accepted by the masses at once to encourage them to victories with a great power of influence.

The forceful slogan "Let's meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technology and culture!" catches our eye everywhere in Korea.

This slogan was put forward by the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il when he initiated the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement in order to accelerate the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions in line with the requirements of the modelling of the whole society on the Juche idea.

This slogan calls for transforming ideology, technology and culture in conformity with the requirements of great kimilsunism.

Transforming ideology in accordance with the requirements of Juche means eradicating the outworn ideas remaining in the minds of people and making true revolutionaries of all members of society.

Transforming technology in accordance with the requirements of Juche implies turning technology into means not merely for developing the productive forces and creating more material wealth but also for freeing people from difficult and arduous labour and augmenting the economic power of the country to provide a truly independent and creative life to the working masses.

(To be continued)

Korean Paintings "Spring of River Amrok" By Pak Chae Hak (1979)

Pyongyang Turns Down Seoul's "Proposal"

Pyongyang, citing the continued presence of U.S. troops in south Korea, flatly rejected the so-called proposal by the Seoul junta to start preparatory negotiations. The Chon Du Hwan junta on April 1 published the so-called "statement to the north" in the name of the "unification minister."

A commentary of the daily Rodong Sinmun, organ of the WPK Central Committee, carried by the Korean Central News Agency, said the south Korean authorities failed to mention a possible withdrawal of U.S. troops, "the basic problem to be raised in the north-south dialogue."

Following is a summary of the April 8 Rodong Sinmun commentary entitled, "Isn't It Time to Stop Playing up the Old Theme?":

In the "statement" this group (the Chon Du Hwan junta) slandered the joint statement of political parties and public organizations of the DPRK proposing the convocation of a joint conference of political parties and public organizations in the north and the south and brought forward again the problem of north-south dialogue, whose keynote is "talks between persons in authority."

This is a refrain of the "statements" issued in February and March in the name of the "unification Minister" and the "chairman of the central consultative council for national unification." If there is anything new, it is nonsense that their proposal is "valid" as ever.

This time, too, the south Korean authorities made no mention of the problem of the withdrawal of the U.S. troops, the basic problem to be raised in the north-south dialogue. On the contrary, it shamelessly claimed that the demand for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea is "unjust." To talk about dialogue and unification, while leaving the U.S. troops as ever in south Korea, is to flout public opinion in the unification question.

The first "statement" of the "unification minister" proposing "talks between persons in authority" was made public on the very day when the unprecedented-in-scope "Team Spirit 83" joint military exercises started against us and the subsequent "statements" were also issued when the military exercises were going on a full scale.

No one will believe that the "statements" the puppet clique issued, while expanding the war exercises, are for dialogue for reunification.

Furthermore, after they proposed "talks between persons in authority" the south Korean puppets invited U.S. State Secretary Shultz to south Korea and discussed with him how to realise "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" of north and south Korea and "cross recognition".

It was all aimed at legalizing the U.S. imperialists' occupation policy and the division of Korea internationally.

The stereotyped "statements" published by the south Korean authorities once a month like a monthly occurrence, while firing guns and rifles, are not those proceeding from their interest in dialogue and reunification. Wearing the mask of "dialogue" they try to delude public opinion as if they desired reunification and thereby shift the responibility for the prolonged division onto others and veil their splitist and bellicose nature.

Nothing can be settled and no prospect for national reunification be opened by sitting face to face with flunkeyist traitors prolonging their remaining days by relying upon outside forces.

Our proposal for founding a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo to establish a unified state by bringing together the north and south, while leaving the present systems in the two parts as they are, is a most realistic and reasonable proposal for national reunification which embodies the three principles of national reunification.

As long as the U.S. troops remain in south Korea, the desire of our nation for reunification will inevitably be trampled underfoot by the aggresive policy of the U.S. The withdrawal of the U.S. troops is the pressing task of the nation.

The proposal advanced in the January 1 joint statement of political parties and public organisations of our country is one for solving this pressing problem facing the nation.

There is no change in our stand to have dialogue on the basis of the common desire for reunification and patriotic stand with anyone in south Korea if he calls for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops.

Though the Americans are now occupying south Korea, playing the master and bluffing there, they will be forced to ride roughshod over there indefinitely.

We express once again the belief that our proposal will be accepted by south Korea some day as it reflects the desire of the nation.

Egyptian President's Visit to Korea

(From Page 1)

measures for that purpose under the slogan of collective self-reliance.

President Kim Il Sung promised to make all efforts to expand and develop South-South cooperation extensively by pooling strength with the non-aligned countries, the developing countries, in accordance with the resolution of the Seventh Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries.

President Hosni Mubarak said, "The joint efforts bent to defend the friendship and mutual understanding and fraternal cooperation between us and the rights and interests of the non-aligned countries make it incumbent upon us to perseveringly strive to strengthen and develop the relations between our two peoples in all domains proceeding from the common views of the challenge we are facing and from the common desire for the morrow we are going to realize."

Article 2 of the general agreement reached between Korea and Egypt said as follows: (See Page 5)

The contracting parties shall realize cooperation in the following fields:

1. **Cooperation in the economic, scientific and technical fields**

1) cooperation in establishing joint ventures and issuing licences between the Korean and Egyptian governmental organizations and companies

2) exchange of delegations and preparatory work for the implementation of joint ventures

3) exchange of experts and trainees

4) exchange of information and scientific and technological documents in related fields

5) cooperation in the fields of industry, agriculture, construction, ship building and such other fields as to be agreed upon by the governments of the two countries

6) mutual execution of the economic and technical researches and experimental work, delivery of machinery and equipment, provision of technicians and training of experts specified in this agreement and such other necessary experts as to be agreed upon by the governments of the two countries.

2. **Cooperation in the cultural field**

1) cooperation in the fields of education, physical culture and public health

2) cooperation in the fields of publications, informations and arts.

"Grand Nile Necklace Order," the supreme order of the Arab Republic of Egypt, was awarded to President Kim Il Sung. An awarding ceremony was held at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on April 4.

The Egyptian President during his official state visit to the DPRK announced that his country would award the "Necklace Order of the Republic" to Mr. Kim Jong Il, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Meanwhile, an order of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was awarded to President Hosni Mubarak.

President Kim Il Sung awarded order of the National Flag First Class to the Egyptian President and the Order of Labour to his wife at the awarding ceremony which was held at the Kumsuan Assembly Hall on April 4.

Mr. Hosni Mubarak left Pyongyang on April 5.

S. Korean Students Demonstrate

(From Page 1)

two hours until the police seized most of the leading members.

Meanwhile, on April 7, students of Ewha Womans University, a prestigious girl school in Seoul, staged an on-campus demonstration, chanting anti-"government" slogans.

The campus protest was started by the girls of the famous private university who distributed handbills calling for a demonstration, witnesses said.

Three of them were arrested on charges of violation of the law on assembly and demonstration.

The day after the girls' protest, some 1,000 students of Seoul National University staged on their campus an anti-"government" demonstration, scattering hundreds of leaflets, chanting anti-Chon Du Hwan slogans.

The leaflets called for a struggle against the junta and to achieve democracy in the country.

This was the first campus protest by the national university students this year.

Since the new semester began in early March, private university students have took the lead in the campus protest actions.

Foreign observers in Seoul said the demonstrations are held continuously in Seoul and a local city with the approach of the 23rd anniversary of the student-led April 19 popular uprising that toppled the Syngman Rhee regime.

Six students of Seoul National University were arrested for leading the April 8 demonstration accusing the Chon Du Hwan military junta of impending democracy, police said on April 12.

Police are still looking for another alleged leader of the campus protest by 1,000 students.

University authorities announced that they banned all the rallies and meetings in and out of the campus on April 12.

Earlier on March 31, students of Dankook University, Seoul's private institution, also staged an anti-Chon on-campus demonstration.

At around 13:25 that day, students of the Engineering College of the university started the demonstration by distributing some 300 copies of anti-"government" handbills, witnesses said.

Students lifted up their voices slashing the military junta to penalize those involved in the "arson" at the American Cultural Center in Pusan.

Anti-fascist struggles of south Korean students for democracy seem to be gaining momentum at a time when the Chon Du Hwan junta is making desperate efforts to create an impression that south Korea is now "stable" politically and economically.

According to fragmentary reports from Seoul, so far nine university students joined the anti-"government" demonstrations.

These 9 universities are:

- *Dongguk University*, private, Seoul, March 7;
- *Kyung Nam University*, private, Masan, S. Kyongsang Province, March 14;
- *Sogang University*, private, Seoul, March 22;
- *Sung Kyun Kwan University*, private, Seoul, March 22 and 23;
- *Soong Jun University*, private, Seoul, March 23;
- *Dankook University*, private, Seoul, March 31;
- *Ewha Womans University*, private, Seoul, April 7;
- *Seoul National University*, April 8;
- *Koryo University*, private, Seoul, April 15.

Hundreds of copies of leaflets distributed by students called for freedom of speech, the press and the trade union activities, abolition of fascist graduates quota system and release of illegally arrested students.

Is Japan Nuclear-Free?

Recently Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone, denying the Soviet announcement that U.S. nuclear weapons are deployed in Japan, claimed that in no part of Japan there are U.S. nuclear weapons and, synchronising with this, the Japanese Foreign Ministry issued a statement alleging that it is Japan's "stand" not to have nuclear weapons in its territory.

In this connection Rodong Sinmun today prints a commentary titled "Is Japan Nuclear-free?"

The author of the commentary says:

It is a fact recognized not only by the Japanese public but also by the world people that U.S. nuclear weapons are frequently shipped into Japan and nuclear weapons are stockpiled at the bases of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces there.

Japanese publications reported that in the past two years 60 U.S. warships entered Japanese civil ports, of which 42 carried nuclear weapons.

Recalling that retired Rear Admiral Larok who once served in the U.S. Seventh Fleet, chief of U.S. Naval Operations Watkins, and former U.S. ambassador to Japan Reishower exposed the free entry of U.S. warships and planes carrying nuclear weapons into Japan, the commentary goes on:

Even the Japanese reactionaries themselves admitted that Japan's "three non-nuclear principles" has become a mere piece of scrap paper which exists in name only. It is widely known that a high-ranking official of the Japanese Foreign Ministry openly called for the admission of the shipment of nuclear weapons into Japan, saying that it is a lie that U.S. warships carried no nuclear weapons when they entered Japanese ports. Only recently a Japanese paper carried aerial photographs of nuclear and chemical weapon storehouses at Sasebo base.

Everyone knows that Okinawa is the biggest nuclear attack base of the United States in the Far East and Misawa and various other military bases are being turned into nuclear bases.

In claiming that Japan's conversion into a nuclear base is "groundless," the Japanese reactionaries seek a sinister political aim to delude public opinion at home and abroad and cover up their scheme for overseas aggression.

The Japanese reactionaries are more deeply embroiled in the U.S. imperialists' war strategy and try to take the road of overseas aggression by awaiting themselves of this.

Their call for the reexamination of the "three non-nuclear principles" and striving for the building of a military power stems from this intention.

Open Nuclear War Scheme

The U.S. is hastening in real earnest in Saitama Prefecture, Japan, the project of the Tokorozawa U.S. Forces' Communication Setup for a nuclear war.

This project has been undertaken as part of the U.S.'s plan for the reinforcement of commanding communication bases called "scope signal -3".

The "B 52" strategic bombers which take off at Guam are to receive through the Tokorozawa communication base now under construction the final order on nuclear attack from the U.S. Fifth Airforce Command on the line called "security line" in the air above the East Sea of Korea.

Commenting on this, Rodong Sinmun April 12 said:

This indicates that the U.S. is going to build up Japan not only as an attacking base for a nuclear war, but also as an allround nuclear war base commanding the nuclear units having the United States proper, Hawaii, Guam, etc. for an attack on Korea, Asia and the Pacific regions.

The Japanese are running about recklessly to realise their overseas expansion designs by involving themselves deep into the U.S. nuclear war strategy.

The conversion of Japan into a nuclear base means leaving the Japanese territory as a theatre of nuclear war. This suggests that the Japanese people would again suffer a nuclear holocaust.

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